British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 730.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1840. [Vol. XV.

BUENOS AYRES.

Notwithstanding the application understood to have been made to Montevideo for the transportation of a supply of provisions to Martin Garcia, which led to the belief that the remains of the discomfited troops from Entre Rios would proceed there forthwith, it appears that they landed on an island near the shore in the vicinity of San Pedro, from whence flying parties penetrated a few leagues into the country for the purpose of collecting horses. They, however, retired on the approach of Generai Pacheco, who, not being able to attack their position with cavalry alone, from the protection afforded to it by the French flotilla, had formed a cordon at a convenient distance from the coast, whilst overwhelming forces comprising the three arms are being concentrated in the Tapiales, in order to ensure the immediate retreat of the invaders. Two battalions consisting of 1000 infantry and artillery have already set out or are on the eve of marching from this city for that rendezvous, which in a few days will present a very animated scene, and, no doubt, attract a number of visiters from town, the distance being short.

The Commanders of the two battalions have addressed proclamations to the troops on this occasion. We can this week only find room for that of Col. Maza.

Rosas, Liberty or Death!

Soldiers of the Battalion Libertad :—

Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, has selected us from amongst the brave of the army to take the field. The moment has arrived for us to show to the Confederation and to all America that we are worthy of the name we bear. The traitor Lavalle : the assassin of the illustrious Dorrego, the deserter of the American cause, driven away at the cannon's mouth from the shores of Entre Rios, with a horde of infamous slaves has come to challenge your courage, because Providence has prepared the chastisement which his crimes merit. He seeks in the land of the Argentines serfs like himself and his vile satellites, and he will meet soldiers of liberty. He seeks pillage and vengeance, and your bayonets will teach him respect : he seeks the degradation of the country, and he will only find his grave.

Comrades—Imitate the brave fellows of Sauce Grande, despute with them the glory of consummating the triumph of the cause of Independence. A few days of privation will be sufficient to chastise the odious unitarians and to return triumphant to the capital. If they dare to wait for us, follow your Colonel who swears to lead you to victory or perish by your side.

Viva la Confederacion Argentina! Viva la Libertad del Continente Americano! Viva Nuestro Ilustre Restaurador de las Leyes!—Mueran los salvages unitarios! Muera el asesino salvage Juan Lavalle! Mueran los traidores!

Mariano Maza.

The following bulletin (No. 6,) was published in the Parana on the 29th ult.

"The hour had doubtless arrived for the chastisement of the rebellious and spurious sons of the country, of those irreconcilable enemies of the Confederation, in the glorious July of the year 40. The sanguine expectations which were raised by the triumph of Cayastá, are now realised by the decisive victory which our Governor, H. E. General Pascual Echague, obtained over the assassin Lavalle on the 16th at the Sauce Grande ; by the expulsion of the remnant of his gang from the port of the Diamante on the 21st, and by the route on the evening of the 26th, of the Sacristan of the Uruguay, Angel Nuñez ; which event completely seals the liberty of the Province of Entre Rios. As panic-struck as his General, he had commenced his march after the defeat of the latter and arrived at La Victoria, assembling his adherents and about fifty dispersed from the field of battle; at a time when various parties of ours were concentrating in the vicinity of Nogoyá under the orders of Colonel Campos ; Lieut. Colonel Villagra, at Gualeguaichú, with 140 men, was preparing to attack him, in case he should countermarch ; Major Velazquez was guarding the most practicable passes of the river Gualeguay, with 200 men, and on his rear, General Justo José de Urquiza, commander of the right division of the army, was advancing. The result of these combinations is related in the following despatch—

"'Viva la Federacion!

"'*Arroyo del Animal, July* 25, 1840, *&c.*

"'The General, Commander of the division of the right, to H. E. the General in Chief of the army of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier Pascual Echague.

"'Sir—To-day at sun-set I came up with, attacked and routed the ringleader Nuñez, who with 500 men was posted at this place. The enemy left on the field of battle 20 killed, 34 prisoners and 1,300 horses, night preventing us from pursuing our advantages; but Y. E. may be assured that the route is so complete that there are not twenty men to be found in a group. Within an hour I shall march upon Gualeguay.

"'To the valor and energy of the officers and troops whom I have the honor to command this triumph is owing, for which I am bound to recommend them to Y. E.'s consideration.

"'God preserve Y. E. many years.

"'Justo Jose de Urquiza.'"

"We take the greatest pleasure in congratulating H. E. the General-in-Chief, the Commander of the victorious division, and all the gallant men who have distinguished themselves in chastising the treacherous enemies of our country's independence ; and we trust that after such severe lessons they will not again dare to unfurl the standard of rebellion."

The *Gaceta* of Tuesday last contains copies of two letters from Colonel Geronimo Costa, to Don Juan O. de Rosas, son of H. E. the Governor, giving an account of the recent actions in the Province of Entre Rios. They are headed—"Rosas, Independence or Death."—The first is dated Ensenadita 19th ult., and states that after the battle of 10th April, they had offered combat three times to the traitor army, but were refused, and that for three months the two armies had been within one or two leagues of each other. On the 15th ult., the enemy approached and fired more than 200 cannon shot, with no other effect than wounding Commandant Nicolas Jorgé and killing some horses. This fire was answered from General Echague's artillery with 70 rounds.

On the 16th, the two armies were in position, a thick fog prevailed until 9 in the morning, it then cleared up and some skirmishes took place. At one p. m., whilst the army was taking refreshment, the word was given that the enemy was approaching, the troops were then formed, the right commanded by General Urquiza, the centre by President Oribe, the left by General Servando Gomez. The reserve consisted of the Auxiliaries de los Andes, the squadron of Cabral and the Victoria militia. The infantry under the command of Col. G. Costa, and the artillery (6 pieces) commanded by Lieut. Col. John B. Thorne, were placed in the centre—the whole under the orders of General Pascual Echague. The enemy's army which consisted of 2400 cavalry, 500 infantry, and 8 pieces of artillery, commenced the attack with 2000 cavalry and was received in the most gallant manner.

The letter then enters into detail of the action, stating that Lavalle's cavalry was defeated and cut down in all directions by that of General Echague, and his infantry took to a cowardly flight. At half past 4 p. m. the cavalry of General Echague returned from pursuing the foe. The latter retired during the night towards the Diamante, leaving 600 killed, amongst whom were Commandant Zacarias Alvarez, Patricio Fernandez and Frias, Secretary to Lavalle, and 100 prisoners, including 4 officers—as also musquetry, lances, carbines, &c. &c.—whilst the loss on the part of the victors did not exceed 80 men.

Col. Costa speaks in the highest terms of General Echague, President Oribe, Generals Gomez and Urquiza, Colonels Barcena and Delgado, as also of Lieut. Colonel Thorne, for the constant and well directed fire he kept up from his artillery.--Adding, that the conduct of the infantry was admirable, they manœuvred with the same coolness and precision as if on parade. In short, that the army is at once brave, moral and virtuous, and capable of any enterprise.

The second letter is dated Parana, (Entre Rios,) 27th ult., and is as follows—

Nothing can be more prosperous than affairs here ; this Province is now free from the enemy.

On the 21st, we attacked at the Diamante the remains of the traitor army, who in desperation were embarking under the protection of the French, leaving behind them a number of killed, all their baggage, horses, cattie, 5 pieces of artillery, armament and ammunition. We lost the brave and worthy Captain Castañer, of the battalion under my command, by a ball, who in expiring addressed these words to the soldiers of his company—"Comrades, I have conducted you with honor, the glory is yours, my death is of no consequence, I recommend to you valor and constancy to defend our beloved country;" thus died this officer, a worthy son of the land which gave him birth.

Nuñez who came to join Lavalle with 500 men, was completely routed by General Urquiza : in fine, as I have before said, this Province has nothing to fear from any enemy.

I cordially congratulate you on such great success, as well as your lady, Manuelita, Maria Josefa, &c. &c., as also all our federal fellow countrymen—dispose as you please of your fellow countrymen and friend,

Geronimo Costa.

Official Documents.

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,385,600 dollars.

A note dated 6th inst., to the Under Secretary of the Home Department, from Don Pedro de Angelis, acknowledges the receipt of the note appointing him Keeper of the Archives, and states that filled with gratitude for such honorable confidence on the part of H. E. the Governor, he will make every effort to merit it.

Cordova, June 11, 1840.

The President of the Hon. House of Representatives,

To the Governor and Captain General of the Province Brigadier General Manuel Lopez.

The House has at different sittings taken into consideration the note of Y. E. of 27th ult., annexing copies of invitations to the government of the Province of Cordova from those of Salta, Tucuman and Catamarca, (jointly with two publications of similar import from the governments of Jujuy and Rioja,) proposing that the government of this Province should follow their example and withdraw from the government of Buenos Ayres the authorisation which in unison with the others of the Argentine Confederation, it had conferred for the direction of the Foreign Affairs and affairs of Peace and War of the Republic, and even not to recognise the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, as Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and requesting the House to indicate the line of conduct which ought to be observed on the occasion.

The House is not insensible of the afflicting circumstances in which the country is placed, nor of the dangers to which it is exposed, nor to the evils which may unjustly happen to the Province from these results, but that which has been paramount in its consideration is to regulate its proceedings with public opinion, and the sacred duty attached to it from the solemn compromises it has contracted with the others of the Confederation to defend at every sacrifice the National cause of Federation.

Therefore in its sitting of last evening, it unanimously sanctioned in a full house the following decree.

The Hon. Representatives considering that the notes of invitation from the dissentient governments of Salta, Tucuman and Catamarca, attack the principal bases of the Federal system, which the people of the Republic have sworn to sustain.

That they tend to loosen the ties of the union to which it has hitherto been faithful in accordance with the compacts it has solemnly celebrated.

That all separation under present circumstances, the Republic being engaged in a foreign war, will be to involve us in horrid anarchy.

That the declaration of the dissentient Provinces does not possess sufficient reason and justice for any invitation which loosens the compact of strict alliance which has been ratified.

That the Province has not any motive for withdrawing its powers from the individual charged with the Foreign Affairs; on the contrary he does honor to the confidence which has been reposed in him, and his energetic and honorable conduct is the admiration of the civilised world.

That the destruction and misery which the dissentient Provinces aver the country now endures, cannot be attributed to the conduct pursued by the individual charged with the Foreign Affairs, but to the injustice of the acts and proceedings of the French agents and their allies.

And lastly, that any refractory step of the Province under circumstances in which the national honor is engaged in a foreign war, to which it has pledged itself to co-operate all in its power, will be degrading and unworthy of the Cordovese people.

The House therefore has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1. The Province of Cordova, in conformity with its declarations will remain faithful and firm to the pledges which it has solemnly sanctioned and sealed with H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs and those of Peace and War of the Argentine Confederation, Illustrious Restorer of the Laws Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas.

2. At the same time that the Province of Cordova does not withdraw its powers from the individual charged with the Foreign Affairs, it does not accept the invitation of the Provinces of Tucuman, Salta and Catamarca.

3. The conduct which the Executive of this Province will inviolably observe will be that expressed in the two preceding articles.

4. Let this determination be transmitted to the government of Buenos Ayres charged with the Foreign Affairs.

5. Let this be published.

The undersigned cannot but congratulate Y. E. on a determination so honorable to the Representation, the Government and to the Cordovese People.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

(The President of the Hon. House,)

AGUSTIN ROCA.

(The Secretary,)

Adrian M. de Cires.

To General Manuel Corbalan, principal Aid-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor.

Notwithstanding that I had the honor to forward in a separate note my congratulations to H. E. the Governor Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, on the splendid and glorious triumph obtained by the valiant confederate army under the command of H. E. General Pascual Echague, over the detestable unitarians on the memorable days of the 16th and 21st ult., I have now the satisfaction of transmitting to you in order that you will be pleased to forward it to H. E. the Governor the inclosed plan of the field of battle at Sauce Grande, in which the different operations of the opposing armies are delineated, and which H. E. the President Brigadier Manuel Oribe has sent to me to that end, by his Aid-de-Camp Commandant Golfarini.—H. E. the President informs me that the said plan is sufficiently correct, and therefore it will doubtless be a satisfaction to H. E. the Governor Illustrious Restorer of the Laws to be able thus to form an idea of that glorious feat of arms, which has for ever annihilated the band of odious unitarians; and which in a brief space represents the immense results of the wise and energetic measures, with which H. E. has immortalised his name, destroying the enemies of the liberty of the people, and humiliating those who are opposed to American Independence and glory.

God preserve you many years.

ANTONIO DIAZ.

Buenos Ayres, August 4, 1840.

A decree dated 7th inst., states that experience having demonstrated the inconvenience arising from the use of moroons (*bombas*) at public rejoicings, which by their explosion shake and cause injury to buildings and are also dangerous to spectators: they are therefore forbidden under penalties; but as a substitute for these moroons, rockets can be used, the fabricators of which may apply to the Commandant of the Artillery Park, who in accordance with the Chief of Police will furnish a model and instructions for constructing said rockets and for their dimensions.

ENGLISH NEWS.

York Cathedral was destroyed by fire on the 21st May.

From "The Sun," Ministerial paper May 16.

The removal of the remains of NAPOLEON from St. Helena to Paris occupies the whole of the French Press of Wednesday. Marshals, Generals, Peers, Deputies, and Journalists seem half wild with enthusiastic excitement. Sobs and tears interrupted the Minister of the Interior when, on Tuesday, he moved for a grant of a million of francs to defray the expenses of the translation of the remains of the Emperor, and for the erection of a tomb to his memory. We give here the speech of the Minister, in which a generous compliment is paid to the disinterested conduct of the British Cabinet on this occasion. We are proud to add that such a compliment has been well-merited by the MELBOURNE Cabinet. There was something nobly chivalrous in the promptitude with which so magnanimous a response was given to the first demand of the French nation by the mouth of the Citizen KING:—

"Gentlemen,—The King has ordered his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville to proceed with his frigate to St. Helena—(great attention)—to obtain the last mortal remains of the Emperor Napoleon—(Great applause.)—We now ask you to grant us the means of receiving them in a worthy manner upon the soil of France, and of erecting the last tomb of Napoleon—(Loud acclamations.) The government, anxious to accomplish a national duty, addressed itself to England, and requested to have the precious deposit which fortune had placed in her hands. The wish had hardly been expressed when it was complied with.—These are the words of our magnanimous ally—"The government of her Britannic Majesty hopes that the promptitude of its reply will be regarded in France as a proof of its desire utterly to efface the national animosities which, during the life of the Emperor, armed England and France against each other. The government of her Britannic Majesty takes pleasure in believing that if such sentiments still exist in any quarter they will be buried in the tomb in which the ashes of Napoleon are about to be placed." England is right, Gentlemen: this noble restitution strengthens the bonds which unite us. She has just effaced the painful recollections of the past. The time is arrived when the two nations should remember only their glory. The frigate charged with the mortal remains of Napoleon will arrive at the mouth of the Seine, where they will be removed to another vessel, which will convey them to Paris. They will be deposited at the Invalides. A solemn ceremony—a grand religious and military pomp—will inaugurate the tomb which is to receive them for ever. It is important, gentlemen, to the majesty of such a *souvenir*, that this august sepulture should not be in a public place, in the midst of a noisy and inattentive crowd. It is proper that it should be in a silent and sacred spot, which can be visited with awe by those who respect glory and genius, grandeur and misfortune. He was Emperor and King. He was the legitimate Sovereign of our country. With such a title he could be interred at St. Denis; but Napoleon must not have the ordinary sepulture of kings.—(Hear, hear.) He must still reign and command in the building in which the soldiers of the country repose, and to which all who may be called upon to defend it, will go to draw their inspirations. His sword will be placed upon his tomb. Under the dome in the midst of the temple consecrated by religion to the God of Armies, art will raise a tomb worthy, if possible, of the name which is to be engraved upon it. In future France, and France alone, will possess what remains of Napoleon. The grave, like the memory of Napoleon, will belong only to his country. The monarchy of 1830 is, in fact, the only and legitimate heir of all the *souvenirs* of which France is proud. It belonged, doubtlessly, to this monarchy, which was the first to rally all the strength and conciliate all the wishes of the French Revolution, to raise and fearlessly to honour the statue and the tomb of a popular hero; for there is only one thing which does not dread a comparison with glory—it is liberty."

Sighs and tears were the first audible responses given by the Deputies to this heart-stirring address. Afterwards they crowded round the Ministers to congratulate them upon a measure so glorious to France. We share the enthusiasm of the French nation. But surely one frigate will not be thought sufficient to convey the remains of the hero of France from the rocky island of St. Helena. Such a treasure as the ashes of NAPOLEON are worth the convoy of a fleet. Nor will the British government, we trust, be content merely to give up the remains of the EMPEROR. The "age of chivalry" is not yet gone. Our gracious QUEEN, we hope, will be advised to depute some of the most distinguished in her service to accompany the ashes of the great conqueror to his resting-place in the bosom of his beloved France. Would that the health of the Duke of WELLINGTON permitted him to undertake this great and noble task! He wants but this to load his brows with honours equal not only to the highest pitch of mortal exaltation, but to the utmost extent of mortal endurance. This is only wanting to his Grace's achievements of more than ever was achieved by Jewish, Gentile, or Christian warrior.

House of Commons, May 8.

BLOCKADE OF BUENOS AYRES.

In answer to Mr. Colquhoun,

Lord Palmerston said a mistake had gone abroad that when any country enforced a blockade on the ports of another, that any third power was bound to declare whether it acquiesced in or objected to such blockade. In fact, the right of blockade was one attached to an independent State, and all that any other third State had to do was to notify the fact to its own subjects, that they might not incur injury

through ignorance of it. Now as to Buenos Ayres, to which the question particularly referred, in June, 1838, the French Admiral had notified to our Ambassrdor there the fact of the blockade which had since been enforced.—There had been no actual declaration of war between the two countries, but there had been virtually hostilities between France and Buenos Ayres since; indeed the very blockade was really war, though there had been no previous war, and the blockade could not be binding on a neutral State, unless it were founded on the priciples of war.

Mr. Colquhoun having asked as to the blockade having been lately rendered more stringent as to communications between British merchants and the agents at Buenos Ayres,

Lord Palmerston said it might have been so, perhaps, as to particular individuals, but generally there had been no change for some time in the blockade, unless in regard to some coasting trade, which the French wished to prevent.

Murder of Lord William Russell.

"At a quarter past seven o'clook on the morning of 6th May, on the housemaid getting up and reaching the passage, she became alarmed upon observing several packages there.—She hastened to the attic, where the valet slept, and called him up, as well as her other female servant, who slept in an adjoining room. The valet instantly arose, and on discovering that, from the appearance of the packages in the passage, there had been some thieves in the house, he instantly went up to the room where his late and lamented master slept. Upon his entering the room, his suspicions were then more strongly excited that there had been thieves in the house, and he proceeded towards the bed, where he was horrorstruck upon finding the lifeless corpse of the Noble Lord. He had but a slight view of the body, as his feelings were overpowered; but he observed that there was a most dreadful gash across the throat. He hurried out of the room, and acquainted his fellow-servant with what he had witnessed, who at once ran to the house of Mr. Elsgood, a medical gentleman residing in the neighbourhood. Two of Mr. Elsgood's sons promptly attended. They examined the nature of the wound, which they found to extend from ear to ear. It was evidently done with a razor, or some sharp instrument. Immediate search was made for it, but none could be found. The deceased, we are informed, lay upon his back, and the appearance of the position he was in would lead to the inference that when the frightful deed was committed no struggle took place. The deceased had been dead some hours.

Upon the arrival of Superintendent Baker and Inspector Beresford, they instituted the most diligent inquiries, and made an examination of the premises. They endeavoured to find the instrument with which the horrid deed was done, but without success. They then searched the room (the front on the second floor), when a gold watch was missing. At that time, ten o'clock, they had not discovered that any property was taken away. They next endeavoured to find out by what means an entrance had been obtained. When they reached the back kitchen they found that the staple in which a bolt had been fixed on a door had been wrenched off by a jemmy; but there was a doubt whether that had been done for the purpose of effecting an entrance or for making an escape. There were marks of footsteps at the door. It was thought possible that the villains had been in the house previous to the family retiring to rest. No noise was heard during the night, nor can there be any cause assigned for the thieves leaving the premises in the way they did, unless they had been disturbed.

The Noble Lord was born on the 20th of August, 1767, and was the posthumous son of John, fourth Duke of Bedford, by Elizabeth, daughter of William, second Earl of Albemarle. He was brother of Francis the fifth Duke, and also of John the sixth Duke of Bedford, married Charlotte-Anne, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, and had issue a son, George, and a daughter, Gertrude-Frances, married to the late Hon. Henry Grey Bennett. He was British Minister for some years at the Court of Lisbon, and for several sessions represented the Borough of Tavistock in Parliament."

His Lordship's valet (a Swiss) was in custody on suspicion of having committed the murder.

FRENCH NEWS.

In some recent discussion in the French Chambers, various members, particularly the Duke de Noailles, spoke of the insatiable ambition of England, to which the Minister Thiers replied that both France and England have their national prejudices. England accuses France with occupying Algiers, menacing Buenos Ayres, Tunis and Morocco, and that soon the only barrier between France and Egypt will be the petty regency of Tripoli, but all this, continued M. Thiers, says nothing, never were France and England more closely united, and this alliance will keep the world at peace in spite of a few disagreements between the two on the Egyptian question.

"We shall go to war with Morocco," said an enthusiastic Parisien, "this will draw closer the English alliance, because we shall take Ceuta and Tangiers, and being thus opposite to John Bull in his fortress of Gibraltar, we shall have the daily opportunity of extending to him the right hand of fellowship."

"*Vive l'Alliance Anglaise,*" exclaimed another Parisien, "it sends their noble Lords to spend their money in Paris, and their cherry-cheek'd pretty girls to run away with our hearts."

In the debates in the Chambers respecting the blockade of Buenos Ayres, the Minister Thiers seemed to waive all other points except that Frenchmen, whatever be the cost, must have by treaty the same privileges in this country as the British and North Americans, as France will no longer consent to play second fiddle to any nation. M. Thiers also expressed the greatest confidence that Señores Rivera and Lavalle would succeed in their enterprises. "Leave it at present to them," he said, "they will most probably finish the business without any further stir on our part. We subsidize them and they are working both on their own and on our account."

The arrival of the corvette Camille in France with the propositions made by the government of Buenos Ayres, has caused a string of unfounded assertions to appear in the Paris journals *Commerce* and *Journal des Debats*, which a private letter states were concocted in Montevideo. Of this we know not, but another Paris journal, the *Constitutionel*, under date 25th May, contains an article from M. Bollé, the officer who was the bearer of Admiral Dupotet's despatches to France, flatly contradicting the assertions in question. It commences thus—"Various journals have given a most false colouring to the events which have lately occurred in the River Plate, &c. &c."

We have now before us the three articles, viz:—those of the *Commerce*, *Debats* and *Constitutionel*. They are very long, so that affairs here, it would seem, begin to attract a good deal of the public attention.

The acceptance by England, of French mediation in the affair of Naples, is commented upon in the French papers as proving that whatever jealousies might for a moment exist between the two Cabinets, they are now completely done away with.

Would that France had accepted British mediation in her dispute with this country.

M. Guizot, the French Ambassador in London, is popular in that Capital. He speaks English fluently, and is the first Protestant Ambassador from France to England since the time of the great Sully. M. Guizot, it is said, is extremely partial to every thing English, yet without being affected with what is called the *Anglo-mania*—"but," says a French paper, "we trust, and indeed are certain, that he is too much of a Frenchman to let these partialities interfere with his public duty."

In a work recently published at Paris, by H. A. Frégier, entitled—

On the Dangerous Classes of the Population in Large Towns.

We find the following under the head *vol à l'Américaine.*

"The robbery in question (says M. Frégier) supposes the association of three individuals, or two at the least. Those who practise it plant themselves at the approaches at the Bank of France, the Treasury, or the Messageries.—There they lie in wait for persons carrying bags of money; and if, amongst these, they see any man or woman who has the appearance of a rustic, or any other appearance promising success, they distribute the parts, and immediately take the field. He who plays the leading part is supposed to be an American. Let us imagine that a young girl is seen coming out of the Treasury, with a bag well filled, and tightly tied round the top. Two of the thieves, who were in waiting, follow her. When the moment for action is arrived, according to the previous dispositions, he who is to play the part of the foreigner falls behind. The other, with a smiling and courteous air, accosts the unsuspicious girl, uttering some common-places of gallantry, which, she being a Frenchwoman, give her no offence. This opening encourages him, and he speaks of economy and savings banks, observing that the workwomen of her age exhibit too little of that spirit of order by which she seems to be actuated. At this moment, the American comes up, and asks the young girl, in broken French, if she could not give him French *écus* for gold, offering her a premium of a hundred sous on every twenty francs. This proposal shocks the young girl; but the worthy who accompanies her is not so scrupulous. He consents to exchange a twenty franc piece,on his own account; and the American draws from his breeches' pocket, some new gold pieces, with a view to effecting other exchanges on similar terms.—The surprise of the young girl increases; but that surprise reaches its height, when the careless American informs her that he has brought tons of gold in the ship which conveyed him to France; but that he must have current money of the country for immediate use, at any price. Hereupon, she hints, in a low voice, to the amiable unknown by whom she was first addressed, her wish to be a participator in the advantages of this exchange—a wish which the unknown strengthens, advising her to go into a wine-shop with the American. Arrived there, they establish themselves in a private room, and the American exhibits some pieces of gold, as well as a pretty little bag of skin, closed with a padlock, and containing, as he says, rouleaux, which he wishes to exchange. The officious adviser of the young girl cannot prevail on himself to be a party to so important a bargain, until he has satisfied himself as to the quality of some at least of the gold pieces. Accordingly he repairs with one to the nearest money-changer's, and returns with crowns instead. This puts an end to all doubts; but the American, on his part, now takes it into his head to verify the crowns offered him in exchange. They laugh at his simplicity; but the gallant friend of the young girl will not suffer the stranger to carry the money to the money-changer's, unless accompanied by himself. The delicacy of this proceeding is appreciated by the damsel who is its object; and she remains alone in the room, along with the bag enclosing the precious deposit of the American. At length she becomes impatient—impatience gives place to fear;—and finally, she calls the wine-shop keeper, and relates to him what has passed. The bag is opened, and the agonized girl beholds only rouleaux of sous instead of gold."

Woman's Love.

Woman's the *soul* of Love, I've heard men say;
Then 'tis no wonder, if *she flies away.*

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 13th of August, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH.	Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier, with Commodore's broad pendant.
	Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
	Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, Captain Lecointe.
BRITISH.	Ship Rose, 16 guns, Captain Peter Christie.
	Brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding.
AMERICAN.	Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 8.—*Wind S. E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 9.—*Wind S. E. strong. Rain all day.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 10.—*Wind S. S. W. Rain all last night.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 11.—*Wind N. W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 12.—*Wind N. N. W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 13.—*Wind E. S. E.*

Arrived, Brazilian barque of war Twentyninth August, 18 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Correa de Mello, from Montevideo 9th inst.

August 14.—*Wind E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 11th inst., was performed the comedy of *Muérete y veras*—(the plot we described in our No. 637), and a farce.

We were at 'the other house.'

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 11th inst., was performed the tragedy of *Montegon y Capuleto*, being a sort of extract from 'Romeo and Juliet,' with the great exception that these individuals have very little to do in the matter, the weight of the piece falling on old Montegon or Montagu as he is called in Shakspere's play. Señor Ruiz was the Montegon, but there was nothing remarkable in his performance, and we regretted to observe that he relapsed into the absurd practice of heaving his shoulders, which he had in some degree cast aside. In this respect Señor Cordero, as Romeo, might have been an example to him.—That gentlemen delivered an impassioned speech in a very animated manner, with little apparent exertion; (at any rate there was no shoulder heaving) and he was deservedly applauded.

Doña Trinidad was the Juliet, but she had nothing to do. There was no masqued ball, balcony scene, nor a spark of that delicious language which abounds in Shakspere's Juliet. Nor was there any thing to remind one of the beautiful language of Romeo in the monument of the Capulets, where he exclaims—

"*O, my love! my wife!*
Death that hath suck'd the honey of thy breath
Hath had no power yet upon thy beauty:
Thou art not conquer'd; beauty's ensign yet
Is crimson in thy lips, and in thy cheeks,
And death's pale flag is not advanced there."

A farce closed the entertainments of the evening, in which Felipe David convinced the audience that he has not lost one jot of the drollery which has so long distinguished him.

The performances according to the bills were for the benefit of Señor Ruiz. If so it is the second or third benefit he has had since his debut on 24th May last. The house however on this occasion, with the exception of the cazuela, was not very fully attended.

The Gaceta of Wednesday last contains a note dated 7th inst., to H. E. the Governor, from Don Bernardo Victorica, Chief of Police, with a statement of the receipts at the Victoria Theatre on 31st ult., for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the action at Sauce Grande on 16th ult. As also the names of the individuals who engaged boxes and pit and cazuela seats, with the sums they paid, and details of the expences, from all of which it appears that the receipts were—

	Dollars.	*Rls.*
	10,943	
Expences....	553	4
Balance....	10,389	4

The above sum was handed over to the government and deposited in the Treasury, in order to its distribution, and the government in acknowledging the receipt of it, requested the Chief of Police to render its most expressive thanks to the parties concerned.

The Chief of Police in his note recommends to the consideration of the Governor and to the public in general, the disinterested conduct and patriotism evinced on the occasion by the Sra. proprietress of the Theatre, the performers, orchestra, and the vocalists Señora Piacentini and Señor Vacani, all of whom rendered their services gratis.

One of the leading articles in the Gaceta of Wednesday relates to this benefit. It eulogises the performers and the singers Señora Piacentini and Señor Vacani; as also Don Pedro Romero, Commissary of Police, for his exertions on the occasion.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

8th inst. A launch and two whale boats cruised to the S. last night and returned to the outer roads this morning.

9th. The Perle's launch, a launch and three whale boats were cruising to the S. last night. Early this morning, they fired musquetry at and captured a laden schooner inward bound in the vicinity of Point Quilmes. The schooner during the chase run aground, the Captain took to his boat and landed at the Boca. The captors in order to lighten their prize threw a number of barrels of brandy overboard, several of which were afterwards picked up by shore boats and deposited in the Resguardo. The prize soon floated again and was escorted to the outer roads by the 5 boats above-mentioned.

A launch and 2 whale boats went this afternoon from the outer roads to the S. and returned.

10th. It rained heavily all last night, and we believe the blockaders did not put out any boat cruisers. A launch and 2 whale boats went to the N. this morning, and a launch and a whale boat to the S., and all returned to outer roads before sun-set.

11th. A launch, three whale boats and a chalana came to the outer roads from the N. The Perle's launch cruised to the N. and returned.

12th. Nothing new, except that the report of three guns from the outer roads were heard at 2 a. m., probably signals from the three blockading vessels—Alcmene, Triomphant and Perle.

13th. The French zumaca which arrived on 7th inst., sailed this day for Colonia, with 2 whale boats towing astern. A French whale boat arrived from Montevideo.

14th. A French balandra of war arrived and sailed for Colonia.

This day (15th inst.) completes the 872d day of the blockade.

List of addresses of congratulation to H. E. the Governor on the successes in Entre Rios, continued from our last.

From the Justices of Peace of San Isidro, Andres de Giles, Pila, Quilmes, Salto, Navarro, Matanza and Dolores, the Public Accountants, the Rev. R. A. Gonzales, Commandant of Tandil, &c.

List of addresses to H. E. on the anniversary of the 9th July.

From the Justices of Peace of Salto, San José de Flores, Quilmes, Dolores, Lobos and Monte, and Col. Granada, Commandant of the Division of the South.

The addresses on both the above occasions state that in the various towns High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated, and there were balls and banquets, illuminations, flag decorations, gun firing, bell ringing, &c. &c.

The address from Navarro says, "I have the happiness to congratulate Y. E. ou the victory obtained by the brave federals over the odious unitarians, who only aspire to plunge our Republic into misery and desolation, and deliver our dear country over to French ambition."

The Weather has been somewhat bleak this week. Thermometer 45 to 50. It rained the whole of the day and night of Sunday, which was followed by a *pampero* wind on Monday. These rains cause the roads and the unpaved streets in town to continue in a very bad state.

The day of Santa Clara (12th inst.,) passed with the usual observances. Doña Clara Taylor had a select dinner party at her house in the Calle del 25 de Mayo.

The Brazilian barque of war Twentyninth August, saluted the town yesterday with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

Died.

On 11th inst., aged 5 years and 2 days, Carlos Octavio, son of Don Antonio Diaz, Minister of War and Finance of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

Advertisements.

THE MIRROR.

THOSE who may have in their possession any numbers of the Mirror corresponding to the years 1833, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, bearing the stamp of the Commercial Room, are requested to return them to that establishment.

NOTICE.

"The Athenæum" for December 1838, May and July 1839, and January 1840. "The Literary Gazette" for August and October 1839.

Those who may have the above works belonging to the Commercial Room in their possession, are respectfully requested to return them.

FOR SALE.

CHEAP Black Tea, apply at No. 77, Calle de Potosi. a14 2

Mr. Horace Shepherd,

IS Requested to call at Beech's Hotel, No. 36, Calle de la Catedral.

We have made an alteration in the Prices Current this week, which we trust will meet with the approbation of our Commercial friends.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish.......				dollars each } *no price.*
Do. Patriot.......				do. do. } *no price.*
Plata macuquina				do. for one } *no price.*
Dollars, Spanish				do. each. } *no price.*
Do Patriot and Patacones..				do. do. } *no price.*
Six per cent Stock... ...	60	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	*none*			
Exchange on England .. .	1½	a	1⅝	penceperdol
Do. Rio Janeiro..		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo..	32	a		per patacon
Do. United States		a		perU.S.dollar
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger.	68	a	72	dls.p.pesada
Do. for France.....	58	a	60	do.
Do. for N.America..	53	a	54	do.
Do. for Spain......	60	a	62	do.
Do. salted		a		do.
Do. Horse	22	a	24	do.each.
Calf skins.......	48	a	50	
Sheep skins, common.....	24	a	25	per dozen
Do. fine.........	30	a	32	do.
Deer skins...............	23	a	25	do.
Goat skins...............	35	a	40	do.
Nutria Skins......... ...	6½	a	7	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins..	95	a	100	do.perdozen
Horse hair, short..........	55	a	58	per arroba.
Do. mixed.........	62	a	65	do.
Do. long.....	110	a	120	do.
Wool, common, washed...	18	a	22	do.
Do. picked.............	34	a	36	do.
Do. shorn from skins....	40	a	45	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty... ..	20	a	30	do.
Tallow, pure...	28	a	30	do.
Do. with grease.......	25	a	26	do.
Jerked Beef.		a		per quintal
Horns, mixed....	300	a	400	per mil.
Do. Ox....	600	a	700	do.
Salt, on board............		a	*none*	per fan
Discount	1	a	1¼	pr.ct.pr.month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week dollars. The lowest price dollars. *no transactions.*

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 1⅝ pence. The lowest ditto 1½ pence.

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George Thomas, Responsible Editor.